**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block\_\_\_**

**How to win an argument with Toulmin Logic**

* What is Toulmin Logic?
  + Based on justification rather than inference.
  + It is literal rather than theoretical.
  + The argument can stand against criticism with data.
* How is Toulmin Logic used?
  + Data is information that is gathered through observation or experimentation.
  + The warrant is inferences or assumed beliefs that support the claim.
  + The claim is the statement that one is asserting.

**Example**

* **Data**: My pen is not writing on the paper.
* **Claim**: My pen has run out of ink.
* **Warrant**: Pens without ink do not write.
* Taking the Argument Further
  + **Backing** is a credible source or citation that backs up the warrant.
  + Using a **qualifier** shows indicates the strength of the data by summarizing the data.
  + A **rebuttal** argument opposing the opposition and can be in the same setup (i.e. data, claim, warrant).
* **Backing**: Bic came out with a study proving that pens with less than 5% of the original supply of ink cannot write properly (fake)
* **Qualifier**: I am completely sure this pen ran out of ink
* **Rebuttal**: There are other problems that can lead to the malfunction of pens, such as a broken tip
* Advantages
  + Presents an argument structure that facilitates support and validity for said argument.
  + Always room for doubt in an argument, leaving room for reasons yet undiscovered and rebuttal.
  + Allows for logic to be updated as new discoveries are made.
  + Arguments can be presented and debated as long as you have some data to back up your claim.
  + Presents arguments literally rather than theoretically (dichotomy).
* Disadvantages
  + Does not allow for absolutes
  + Requires an extensive support system if the claim is to be validated
  + Can be disputed if there is a limited degree of validity